ROOSEVELT MEETS BRYAN.

BOTH SPEAK AT CHICAGO'S DAY CELEBRATION.

Together They Review the Parade and Chat Meeting-Both Cheered Repeatedly by the Thousands-Gov. Roosevelt of the Dignity of Labor, Tells of Legislation and Describes the Treatment of Corporations-Mr. Bryan Makes a Political Appeal to Labor.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 .- For nearly three hours to-day Gov. Theodore Roosevelt and William Jennings Bryan entertained each other. Together they stood on the balcony of the Auditorium watching the Labor Day parade. They discussed the weather, they called each other's attention to the features of the procession, they joked and laughed and each complimented the other on his personal appearance.

It was a great sight for the thousands of spectators crowded together across the street. There was deeper interest among the one hundred or more guests, who also occupied places on the baloony, in the meeting of these than in the parade. Long before either of them arrived there was a crowd lined up in the parors. It had been planned to have the two leaders meet there and make their appearance on the balcony together. But Gov. Roosevelt spent a busy morning, and before he had disposed of the last of the visitors who flocked to rooms in the Annex, the parade had arrived in front of the reviewing stand. As almost all the other guests were ready, were escorted out upon the balcony Bryan, accompanied by Mayor Harrison and Samuel Alsohuler, was placed in the front row at the left of the centre sisle. When he stepped down into his place there was a storm of shouts and cheers from the crowd. He bowed and waved his hand and then looked around, greeting all within reach with a handshake. It was only a minute or two later when Gov. Roosevelt, with Graeme Stewart and William E. Mason, appeared. There was deafening applause from the street. The men were escorted to places on the right of the The Governor bowed and smiled to the crowd, and glanced toward the left. Mr. Bryan was looking, and the eyes of the two men met for the first time. Both smiled and nodded and then warmly grasped hands. "I am indeed ery glad to see you, Mr. Bryan," said Mr. Roosevelt. "It is a pleasure, I assure

"The same to you, Mr. Roosevelt," said Mr. Bryan. "If the pleasure is yours, the honor, then, is mine.

It was about the warmest greeting seen during the day at the Auditorium. For a long time the men were kept busy greeting acquaintances, and then they were allowed to turn their attention to the parade and the cheers which came from the crowds and the marchers. Mr. Bryan for a few minutes had the better place. He was between the Mayor and Mr. Alschuler The Governor was between Mr. Mason and Mr. Stewart; but a huge granite column hid him from the view of the approaching marchers and for a time it apparently was thought that Mr. Roosevelt was not there. The marchers as they drew near the Auditorium could get a splendid view of Mr. Bryan, and cheer after theer would ring out for him. Then, when they had almost passed the reviewing stand they would catch sight of Gov. Roosevelt. The theers given him were none the less enthusiastic, but to the spectators it looked as if they were rather late. Mr. Stewart appreciated the situation and exchanged places with Mr. Roosevelt. This left Mr Alschuler the only person the two leaders. Mr. Yates arrived soon and took a place next to Gov. Roosevelt. From that time the four men were kept busy powing and applauding the marchers

In one of the sections of box makers was little girl dressed in a dainty white frock. She wore red stockings and a blue sash and carried large American flag. Mr. Roosevelt had his head turned as she came along and was talking o Mr. Stewart. Mr. Bryan leaned over and, touching him on the shoulder, called his attention

"Isn't that a pretty sight?" he said. "It is, indeed," said the Governor. "The

little one is deserving of applause." Then both candidates clapped their hands and cheered like schoolboys. It was practithere was more or less formality among all those assembled in the guests of honor section

"Hurrah for Bryan!" came from the street.

"Three cheers for Roosevelt!" followed. The rest of us are simply not in it to-day, said Mr. Yates. "Nebraska and New York are the whole show." The two candidates glanced rather shyly at each other and both laughed

All through the parade there was shouting and cheering. It was "Three cheers for Teddy" or "Hurrah for Bryan" all the time. There was an equal share for each and apparently they were pleased to divide the applause. Neither showed a tendency to disapprove of anything the people or marchers said or did, until one o the men in line, who appeared to be drunk. stepped away from his comrades and shouted up at the balcony "Why don't Bryan go home? He's not wanted here." It was not Mr. Bryan who showed displeasure at this. He only But Mr. Roosevelt scowled and shook

"That's not right," he muttered.

The parade was the greatest of its kind ever held in Chicago, about 30,000 men being in line. The procession bore some semblance to a shirtwaist function. The majority of the marchers wore blouses indicative of their vocations. Some of the marchers cheered for Eugene V. Debs. Debs was not present. A general rush for Electric Park followed

the breaking up of the procession. Gov. Roosevelt began speaking at 2 o'clock. Mr. Bryan took the platform at 4. Gov. Roosevelt said:

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

By far the greatest problem, the most farreaching in its stupendous importance, is that problem, or rather that group of problems, which we have grown to speak of as the labor question. It must be always a peculiar privilege for any thoughtful public man to address a body of men predominantly composed of wage workers, for the foundation of our whole social structure rests upon the material and moral well-being, the intelligence the foresight, the sanity, the sense of duty and the wholesome patriotism of the wage worker. This is doubly the case now; for, in addition to each man's individual action, you have learned the great lesson of acting in combination. It would be impossible to overestimate the far-reaching influence of, and on the whole, the amount of good done through your associations. In addressing you, the one thing that I wish to avoid is any mere glittering generality, any mere high-counding phraseology and above all, any appeal what soever made in a demagogic spirit, or in a spirit of mere emotionalism. When we come to dealing with our social and industrial needs, remedies, rights and wrongs, a ton of oratory is no worth an ounce of hard-

headed, kindly common sense. The fundamental law of healthy political life in this great republic is that each man shall in deed, and not merely in word, be treated strictly on his worth as a man; that each shall do full justice to his fellow, and in return shall exact full justice from him. Each group of men has its special interests; and yet the higher, the broader and deeper interests are those which apply to all men alike; for the apirit of brotherhood in American citizenship, when rightly understood and rightly applied, is more important than aught else. Let us scrupulously guard the special interests of the wage worker, the farmer, the manufacturer and the merchant, giving to each man his due and also seeing that he does not wrong his fellows; but let us keep ever clearly before our chords are touched, the interests of all are alike

We must beware of any attempt to make hatred in any form the basis of action. Most emphatically each of us needs to stand up for his own rights; all men and all groups of men

manding this same respect from others, to see that they are not injured and that they have secured to them the fullest liberty of thought and action. But to feed fat a grudge against others, while it may or may not harm them, is sure in the long run to do infinitely greater harm to the man himself.

AMERICANS SHOULD STUDY ONE ANOTHER. The more a healthy American sees of one's fellow Americans the greater grows his conviction that our chief troubles come from mutual misunderstanding, from failure to appreclate one another's point of view. In other words, the great need is fellow feeling, sympathy, brotherhood; and all this naturally comes by association. It is, therefore, of vital importance that there should be such association. The most serious disadvantage in city life is the tendency of each man to keep isolated in his own little set, and to look upon the vast majority of his fellow citizens indifferently, so that he soon comes to forget that they have the same red blood, the same love and hate, the same likes and dislikes. the same desire for good, and the same perpetual tendency, ever needing to be checked and corrected, to lapse from good into evil. If only our people can be thrown together, where they act on a common ground with the same motives and have the same objects, we need not have much fear of their failing to acquire a genuine respect for one another: and with such

respect there must finally come fair play for all. The first time I ever labored alongside of and was thrown into intimate companionship with men who were mighty men of their hands, was in the cattle country of the Northwest. I soon grew to have an immense liking and re spect for my associates, and as I knew them, and did not know similar workers in other parts of the country, it seemed to me then the ranch owner was a great deal better than any Eastern business man, and that the cowpuncher stood on a corresponding altitude compared to any of his brethren in the East.

Well, after a little while I got thrown into close relations with the farmers, and it did not take long before I had moved them up alongside of my beloved cowmen, and made up my mind that they really formed the backbone of the land. Then, because of certain circumstances. I was thrown into intimate contact with railroad men; and I gradually came to the conclusion that these railroad men were about the finest citizens there were anywhere around. Then, in the course of some official work, I was thrown into close contact with number of the carpenters, blacksmiths and men in the building trades-that is, skilled mechanics of a high order, and it was not long before I had them on the same pedestal with the others. By that time it began to dawn on me that the difference was not in the men but in my own point of view, and that if any man is thrown into close contact with any large body of our fellow citizens it is apt to be the man s own fault if he does not grow to feel for them a very hearty regard, and, moreover, grow to understand that on the great questions that lie at the root of human well-being, he and they

Our prime need as a nation is that every American should understand and work with his fellow citizens, getting into touch with them so that by actual contact he may learn that fundamentally he and they have the same interests, needs and aspirations.

NEEDS OF WORKINGMEN. Of course, different sections of the community have different needs. The gravest questions that are before us, the questions that are for all time, affect us all alike. But there are separate needs which affect separate groups of men, just as there are separate needs that affect each individual man. It is just as unwise to forget the one fact as it is to forget the other. The specialization of our modern industrial life, its high development and complex character, means a corresponding specialization in needs and interests. While we should, so long as we can safely do so, give to each individual the largest possible liberty, a liberty which necessarily includes initiative and responsibility, yet we must not hesitate to interfere whenever it is clearly harm comes from excesseen that sive individualism. We cannot afford to be empirical one way or the other. In the country districts the surroundings are such that a man can usually work out his own fate by himself to the best advantage. In our cities, or where cally the breaking of the ice. Before that men congregate in masses, it is often necessary to work in combination; that is, through assoclations; and here it is that we can see the great unions. Of course, if managed unwisely, the very power of such a union or organization, makes it capable of doing much harm; but, on the whole, it would be hard to overestimate the good these organizations have done in the past; and still harder to estimate the good they can do in the future if handled with resolution, forethought, honesty and sanity. It is not possible to lay down a hard-and-fast

rule, logically perfect, as to when the State shall, and when the individual shall be left unhampered and unhelped. We have exactly the same right to regulate

the conditions of life and work in factories and tenement houses that we have to regulate fire escapes and the like in other houses. In certain communities the existence of a thoroughly efficient department of factory inspection is just as essential as the establishment of a fire department. How far we shall go in regulating the hours of labor, or the liabilities of employer, is a matter of expediency, and each case must be determined on its own merits, exactly as it is a matter of expediency to determine what so-cailed "public utilities" the community shall itself own and what ones it shall leave to private or corporate ownership, securing to itself merely the right to regulate, sometimes one course is expedient, sometimes the other. In my own State during the last half dozen years we have made a number of notable strides in labor legislation, and, with very few exceptions, the laws have worked well. This is, of course, partly because we have not tried to do too much and have proceeded cautiously, feeling our way; and, while always advancing, yet taking each step in advance only when we were satisfied that the step already taken was in the right direction. To invite reaction by unregulated zeal is never wise, and is sometimes fatal.

NEW YORK LABOR LEGISLATION. private or corporate ownership, securing to it-

times fatal.

NEW YORK LABOR LEGISLATION.

In New YORK OUT action has been along two lines. In the first place we determined that as an employer of labor the State should set a good example to other employers. We do not intent to permit the people's money to be squand-red or to tolerate any work that is not of the best. But we think that while rigidly insisting upon good work, we should see that there is fair play in return. Accordingly, we have adonted an eight-hour law for the State employees and for all contractors who do State work, and we have also adopted a law recluiring that the fair market rate of wages shall be given. I am glad to say that both measures have so far, on the whole, worked well. Of course, there have been individual difficulties, mostly where the work is intermittent, as, for instance, among lock tenders on the canals, where it is very difficult to define what eight hours work means. But on the whole the result has been good. The practical experiment of working men for eight hours has been advantageous to the State. Poor work is always dear, whether poorly paid or not, and good work is always well worth having; and as a mere question of expediency, aside even from the question of humanity, we find that we can obtain the best work by paying fair wages and permitting the work to go on only for a reasonable time.

The other side of our labor legislation has NEW YORK LABOR LEGISLATION.

the question of humanity, we find that we can obtain the best work by paying fair wages and permitting the work to go on only for a reasonable time.

The other side of our labor legislation has been that affect in the wage workers who do not work for the State. Here we have acted in three different ways: Through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, through the Board of Mediation and Arbitration and through the Department of Factory Inspection.

During the last two years the Board of Mediation and Arbitration has been especially successful. Not only have they succeeded in settling many strikes after they were started, but they have succeeded in preventing a much larger number of strikes before they got fairly under way. Where possible it is always better to mediate before the strike begins than to try to arbitrate when the fight is on and both sides have grown stubborn and bitter.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has done more than merely gather the statistics, for by keeping in close touch with all the leading labor interests that were really of vital concern to them. Incidentally, one pleasing feature of the work of this bureau has been the steady unward tendency shown during the last four years both in the amount of wages received and in the quantity and steadiness of employment. No other man has benefited so much as the wage

ward tendency shown during the last four years both in the amount of wages received and in the quantity and steadiness of employment. No other man has benefited so much as the wage and other man has benefited so much as the wage are invited by our own folly, all of us will suffer. Certain of us will suffer more, and others less, but all will suffer more, and others less, but all will suffer more, and others less, but all will suffer more, and our own energy and good sense bring prosperity to us, all will share in that prosperity. We will not all share alike, but something

worker by the growth in prosperity during these years.

The Factory Inspection Department deals chiefly, of course, with conditions in great cities. One very important phase of its work during the last two years has been the enforcement of the Anti-Sweatshop law, which is primarily designed to do away with the tenement house factory. The conditions of life in some of the congested tenement house districts, notably in New York city, had become such as to demand action by the State. As with other reforms, in order to make it stable and permanent, it had to be gradual. It proceeded by evolution, not revolution. But progress has been steady, and wherever needed, it has been radical. Much remains to be done, but the condition of the dwellers in the congested districts has been markedly improved, to the great benefit not only of themselves, but of the whole community. worker by the growth in prosperity during

BLESSINGS OF WORK.

A word on the general question. In the first place, in addressing an audience like this I do not have to say that the law of life is work and that work in itself, so far Irom being any hardship, is a great blessing, provided, always, it is carried on under conditions which preserve a man's self-respect and which allow him to develop his own character and rear his children so that he and they, as well as the whole community of which he and they are part, may stendily move onward and upward. The idler, rich or roor, is at best a useless, and is generally a noxious member of the community. To whom much has been given, from him much is rightfully expected; and a heavy burden of responsibility rests upon the man of means to justify by his actions the social conditions which have rendered it possible for him or his forefathers to accumulate and to keep the property he enjoys. He is not to be excused if he does not render full measure of service to the State and to the community at large. There are many ways in which this service can be rendered; in art, in literature, in philanthropy; as a statesman or as a soldier; but in some way he is in honor bound to render it, so that benefit may accrue to his brethern who have been less favored by fortune than he has been. In short, he must work, and ut in some way he is in honor bound to render, so that benefit may acrie to his rethren who have been less favored by fortune an he has been. In short, he must work, and ork not only for himself but for others. If he can be not work he fails not only in his duty to be rest of the community, but he fails signally in his duty to himself. There is no need of enying the idle. Ordinarily, we can afford to ceat them with impatient contempt: for when they fail to do their duty they fail to get from the highest and keenest pleasure that life in sive. doour duty; that is the summing up of the matter. We must do our duty by our-

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To do our duty; that is the summing up of the whole matter. We must do our duty by our selves and we must do our duty by our selves and we must do our duty by our neighbors. Every good citizen, whatever his condition, owes his first service to those who are nearest to him, who are dependent upon him to his wife and his children; next he owes his duty to his fellow citizens, and this duty he must perform both to his individual neighbor and to the State, which is simply a form of expression for all his neighbors combined. He must keep his self-respect and exact the respect of others. It is eminently wise and proper to strive for such leisure in our lives as will give a chance for self-improvement; but, were to the man who seeks, or trains up his children to seek, idleness instead of the chance to do good work. No worse wrong can be done by a man to his children than to teach them to go through life endeavoring to shirk difficulties instead of meeting them and overcoming them. You men, here in the West, have built up this country not by seeking to avoid work, but by doing it well; not by finching from every difficountry not by seeking to avoid work, but by doing it well; not by flinching from every diffi-culty, but by triumphing over each as it arose and making out of it a stepping stone to further

and making out of it a stepping stoke to further triumph.

We must all learn the two lessons—the lesson of self-help and the lesson of giving help to and receiving help from our brother. There is not a man of us who does not sometimes slip; who does not sometimes need a helping hand; and wee to him who, when the chance comes, fails to stretch out that helping hand. Yet, though each man can and ought thus to be helped at times, he is lost beyond redemption if he becomes so dependent upon outside help that he feels that his own exertions are secondary. Any man at times will stumble, and it is then our duty to lift him up and set him on his feet again; but no man can be permanently carried. grain; but no man can be permanently carried, or if he expects to be carried he shows that he

s not worth carrying.

Before us loom industrial problems, wast in their importance and their complexity. The ast half century has been one of extraordinary social and industrial development. The changes have been far-reaching, some of them for good, and some of them for evil. It is not given to the wisest of us to see into the future with absolute clearness. No man can be certain that he has found the entire solution of this

neighbor sinking under a burden too heavy for him to bear.

TREATMENT OF CORPORATIONS.

The one fact which all of us need to keep steadily before our eves is the need that performance should square with promise if good work is to done, whether in the industrial or in the political world. Nothing does more to prompt mental dishonesty and moral insincerity than the habit either of promising the impossible, or of demanding the performance of the impossible: or, finally, of failing to keep a promise that has been made: and it makes not the slightest difference whether it is a promise made on the stump or off the stump. Remember that there are two sides to the wrong thus committed. There is first the wrong of failing to keep a promise made and in the next place there is the wrong of demanding the impossible, and therefore forcing or permitting weak or unserundous men to unritudes a promise which they either know, or should know, cannot be kept. No small part of our troubles in dealing with many of the gravest social questions such as the so-called labor question, the trust question, and others like them, arises from these two attitudes. We can do a great deal when we undertake soberly to do the possible. When we undertake the impossible we too often fail to do anything at all.

The success of the law for the taxation of franchises recently enacted in New York State, a measure which has resulted in outting upon the assessment books nearly \$200,000,000 worth of property which had therefore escaped taxation, is an illustration of how much can be accomplished when effort is made along sane and sober lines, with care not to promise the impossible, but to make performance square with promise, and with insistence on the fact that honesty is never one-sided, and that in dealing with corporations it is necessary both to do to them and to exact from them full and complete in a resolute but also a temperate and to exact from them full and complete in a problem is approached in a sound and healthy manner. It offers a striking c TREATMENT OF CORPORATIONS.

I thank you for listening to me. I have come ere to-day not to preach to you but partly to eil you how these matters look and seem to ne, and partly to set forth certain facts which have the seential community. teil you how these matters fook and seem to me, and partly to set forth certain facts which seem to me to show the essential community that there is among all of us who strive in good faith to do our duty as American citizens. No man can do his duty who does not work, and the work may take many different shapes, mental and physical, but of this you can rest assured that this work can be done well for the nation only when each of us approaches his separate task, not only with the determination to do it but with the knowledge that his fellow when he in his turn doss his task has fundamentally the same rights and the same duties, and that while each must work for himself yet that each must also work for the common welfare of all.

On the whole we shall all go up or go down together. Some may go up or go down further than others, but disregarding special exceptions the rule is that we must all have to share in common something of whatever adversity or whatever prosperity is in store for the nation as a whole. In the long run each section of the community will rise or fall as the community rises or falls. If hard times come to the nation, whether as the result of natural causes or because they are invited by our own

each one of us will get. Let us strive to make the conditions of life such that as nearly as possible each man shall receive the share to which he is honestly entitled and no more; and let us remember at the same time that our efforts must be to build up, rather than to strike down, and that we can best help ourselves, not at the expense of others, but by heartily working with them for the common good of each and all.

Following is the speech delivered by Mr. Following is the speech delivered by Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am greatly obliged to the committee for the invitation which enables me to participate in the celebration of Labor Day at this place. This day has been wisely set apart by law to emphasize the dignity of labor and for the consideration of those subjects which especially affect the interests of the wage earner. The laboring men constitute so large and so indispensable a portion of the population that no social, economic or political question can be treated without an investigation of their connection therewith. But there are some questions which touch them immediately, while others only operate upon them in a general way.

questions which touch them immediately while others only operate upon them in a general way.

The first thing to be considered is the laboring man's ambition. What are his aims and his purposes? For what is he striving? The animal needs only food and shelter, because he has nothing but a body to care for; but man's wants are more numerous. The animal complains when it is hungry, and is contented when its hunger is appeased; but man, made in the image of his Creator, is a three-fold being, and must develop the head and the heart as well as the body. He is not satisfied with mere physical existence; neither will he be content unless all avenues of advancement are open to him. His possibilities must be as unlimited as his aspirations.

In other countries and in other civilizations men have been condemned by birth to a particular occupation, place or caste; in this country each man, however or wherever born, can strive for the highest rewards in business, state, or Church, and these avenues of advancement must be kept open.

No civilization can be considered perfect which does not plant a hope in the breast of every child born into the world; the nearer we approach to this ideal the better is our civilization. Those who complain of existing conditions can not be put aside as disturbers of the peace. To seek a remedy for every abuse of government is more patriotic than to profit by bad systems and then frown down all criticism. There should be no antagonism between those engaged in the various occupations, and there will be none when all recognize the mutual obligations which are due between citizens. Our desire should be not to separate the people into warring factions, but to bring them into better acquaintance and greater sympathy with each other. The enmity which the poor sometimes feel toward the rich, and the contempt which the rich sometimes manifest toward the poor would be avoided if each knew the other better and both were content to be guided by the strict rules of justices.

THE EXTREMES OF SOCIETY.

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rules of justice.

THE EXTREMES OF SOCIETY.

The extremes of society are really not as far apart as they appear. Those who work for wages to-day may, under a good government, be employers in a few years, and the sons of those who are employers to-day may in a short time be day laborers. Since no one can save posterity from the evil effects of a bad law, all should strive for legislation which will protect each citizen in his rights and in the enjoyment of the fruits of his own genius, his own industry and his own integrity.

It is of advantage to the rich as well as to the noor that the children of all have an opportunity to secure an education; for education widens the individual's horizon, increases his capacity for usefulness, multiplies his enjoyments, and makes him in every way more serviceable to society. Victor Hugo has described the mob as the human race in misery. Those who are well to do have a selfish interest, and should feel a moral concern, in removing despair from every human breast. As misery is lessened the security of property is increased; human life is protected in proportion as happiness is promoted.

Why should the man who eats at a well supplied table forget the man whose labor in the forest or in the mine brings forth the fuel? Why should the man whose labor in the forest or in the mine brings forth the fuel? Why should the man whose calloused hands make fine clothing possible? Bots the consumer and the producer are necessary, but of the two the producer are necessary, but of the two the producer comes first in noint of time and in point of importance. Shall the rosebud, blooming in beauty and shedding its fragrance on the air, despise the roots of the bush because they come Into actual contact with the soil? Destroy the bud and leave the roots, and a second bud will appear as beautiful and as fragrant as the first, but destroy the roots, and a second bud will appear as beautiful and as fragrant as the first, but destroy the roots, and bud and bush will perish.

LABOR OBGANIZATIONS. THE EXTREMES OF SOCIETY.

sary, but of the two the producer comes may appear in that he has found the measured against the has found the measured against the has found the measured against the part and that the has found the has formed the has found th for their own protection. That ballot has been obtained, and through its operations those who toil for individuals or corporations are able to protect their political rights and to use the ballot according to their own judgments. This is a long step in advance.

The labor organization has done much to lessen the evils of child labor. No one can visit the factories where children are employed without contemplating the crime which is being perpetrated upon posterity. If there is any temporary economic advantage in the employment of children of tender age, it is insignificant when measured against the permanent injury done to present and future generations. To rob a child of its school days is bad enough, but to bend its back by a load for which only the adult is fitted is even worse.

The labor organization has also contributed toward the shortening of the hours of toil, and it should not cease its efforts until the eight-hour day is secured. Approximately, one-third of the twenty-four hours must be given to sleep; if another third of the day is devoted to manual labor, only eight hours are left for eating, for going to and from the place of work, for the reading of current news, for mental improvement, recreation, social intercourse and domestic life. Since the hours occupied in eating and travel cannot be encroached upon, every hour added to the day's labor must be taken from the time devoted to intellectual development, recreation and the family.

The labor organization has been a con-

The labor organization has been a consistent and persistent advocate of the doctrine of arbitration, although it is difficult to see why the burden of this reform should be thrown upon the laboring man. Surely the employer, if he would take a comprehensive view of his own interests, would be as much benefited by arbitration as the employee, and because every prolonged contest between labor and capital brings interruption to business and pecuniary loss to those who are in no way responsible for the disagreement, society in general is even more interested than employers or employees. The desire for justice is so universal that the public can be depended upon to support the finding of an impartial board of arbitration as certainly as it can to support the successful contestant in a lawsuit. The court of arbitration is one of the certainties of the future, and when it is secured and perfected we shall wonder why its coming was delayed so long.

The blacklist by means of which employers combine to deprive the discharged workman of reemployment is one of the more recent menaces to the laboring man. The independence of the wage earner decreases as the difficulty of obtaining employment increases, and the skilled workman whose life has been spent in acquiring efficiency in a certain trade or occupation becomes practically the chattel of the employers.

The laboring man is also interested in legis. ARBITRATION ADVOCATED.

employer, if every opportunity to make use his experience is closed by agreement between employers.

The laboring man is also interested in legislation prohibiting Oriental immigration. It is unfair to the American workman, who is the foundation of the nation's wealth in time of peace and its defence in time of war, to subject him to the danger of having his occupation given to an Oriental laborer, often brought by contract, who has no permanent interest in our Government. If the Asiatics come here, work for a few years, live on a lower scale, and then carry home the net proceeds of their toil, the drain upon our money supply will be similar to that caused by landlordism in other countries. The political objections to Oriental labor are scarcely less weighty than the economic ones. Race prejudice cannot be disregarded, and we have seen how, in every industrial depression, race animosities result in riot and bloodshed. We cannot afford to bring into this country those who cannot amalgamate with our people.

INJUNCTIONS IN LABOR DISPUTES.

The attempt to use the injunction of a court to deprive the laboring man of trial by jury should alarm all our people, for, while the wage-earner is the first to feel its effects, the principle which underlies government by injunction is so far-reaching that no one can hope to escape ultimately. The thing forbidden by an injunction would, without the injunction, be either legal or illegal. If it would be legal, the judge usurps the function of the Legislature when he forbids it. If it would be illegal, the injunction of the court is unnecessary, for any one who violates the law can, upon conviction, be made to suffer the penalties prescribed for such violation. The meanest thief and the most brutal murderer are entitled to trial by jury: why should this right be denied the la-INJUNCTIONS IN LABOR DISPUTES.

The Expression of Contentment worn by a SUN reader may be traced to two things—first, to the fact that he reads the paper; second, to the prosperity he enjoys through association with reputable advertisers who use its columns.—Adv.

boring man? Those who oppose government by injunction are not in favor of lawlessness; they are, on the contrary, the best friends of law and order. They deny the right of any man to violate the law in an effort to advance his own interests, but they insist that it is inconsistent with our ideas of government, and dangerous to all classes, to invest any judge with the three-fold power—first, to make the laws; second, to bring accusation against those charged with the violation of the laws, and third, to sit in judgment upon the case. Government by injunction is so indefensible that the anti-injunction bil, indorsed by the Chicago platform, passed the Senate without a yea and nay vote being demanded, and since that time no party platform has specifically indorsed government by injunction, and no prominent member of any party has entered upon a defence of the system, and yet corporate influence is so strong that it has thus far been impossible to secure any remedial legislation.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

thus far been impossible to secure any remedial legislation.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The fact that United States Senators are elected by legislatures rather than by the people directly lessens the laboring man's influence in securing favorable Federal legislation. When the action of a political convention must be submitted to the voters for ratification at the polis the convention is constrained to nominate a candidate acceptable to the people; but when a Senator is chosen by a legislature the individual voter is far less considered. Even when direct bribery is not employed, the indirect influence which corporations can exert is resorted to, and, more frequently still, money is secretly used to aid legislative candidates in close districts. Such obligations are usually repaid in the caucus controls the party which has the selection of the Senator. If this question were submitted to the voters, the majority in favor of the election of Senators by direct vote of the people would be overwhelming; and yet partisanship has delayed the adoption of this amendment. The neople submit to policies which they do not like rather than secure improvement by a chauge in party affiliations.

The laboring man favors direct legislation wherever practicable for the same reason that he favors the election of Senators by popular vote. Direct legislation brings the government nearer to the voter. There is more virtue in the people than ever finds expression through their representatives. To hold that a representative can act for the people better than they can act for themselves is to assert that he is as much interested in the people as they are in themselves and that his wisdom is greater than the combined wisdom of the majority of the people. Neither proposition is sound. Most, if not all, of the evils complained of in government are traceable to the fact that the representative of the people has personal interest at variance with the interests of his constituency. Corruption in municipal, State and Federal governments is

LABOR IN THE CABINET.

But the laboring man is even more interested in the proposition to establish a labor bureau with a Cabinet officer at its head. Such a bureau would keep the Executive in constant touch with the wage-earners of the country and open the way to the redress of their present and future grievances. If labor is given a place in the President's official household, the man selected will necessarily be a worthy and trusted representative of the people for whom he speaks, and his presence at Cabinet meetings will give to those who toil for their daily bread assurance that their interests will be properly guarded.

Mr. Gompers, the chief executive of the Federation of Labor, has in his correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury, so ably presented the laboring man's reasons for opposing a gold standard and a national bank currency that it is not necessary to discuss those questions at this time.

The laboring man has abundant reason to fear the trusts. Charles R. Flint, in a speech delivered in Boston more than a year ago in defence of the trusts, Charles R. Flint, in a speech delivered in Boston more than a year ago in defence of the trusts, Charles R. Flint, presenting serious loss. Is it possible that any wage-earner can fail to see how completely the trust places the employee at the mercy of the employer?

The resolutions advanted by various labor.

THE BOOY OF MILITARISM. The resolutions adopted by various labor organizations in condemnation of militarism and imperialism justify me in making a brief reference to those questions. No class contributes more than the laboring class in proportion to its numbers to the rank and file of the army; no class contributes more in proportion to its numbers to the expense of the army, and no class is more menaced by the existence of a large army. Most of the countries in

and no class is more menaced by the existence of a large army. Most of the countries in Europe which maintain large military establishments collect an income tax which adjusts the burden of the Government to the income of the citizen. Here our Federal taxes are largely collected upon consumption, and while they are income taxes in the sense that they must be paid out of the incomes of the people yet the exactions are not proportionate to the incomes. The taxes upon consumption bear heaviest upon the poor and lighter tupon the rich, and are, in fact, graded income taxes, the per cent, collected decreasing as the income increases.

If this nation adheres to the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the

right to participate in their own government. He said:

"Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever."

When I say that those who distrust the capacity of the people for self-government tend directly toward monarchy, I am only repeating what Lincoln deliberately declared in his first annual message. He said:

annual message. He said:
"Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at



And now our Autumn sign is out—the result of months of hard work, of untiring care, is ready here in fashionable garments for Men, Young Men and Little Gentlemen.

We feel that this fine clothing is just right, but your opinion being more valuable. we'd like to have it.

Last season's makes are marked "speeding" pricesmany big bargains in our New York Store.

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Small Steel Capsules Filled With Liquid Carbonic-Acid-Clas.

The dilution inseparable from the use of Carbonic water with wines or milk is overcome by SPARKLETS. The cold

liquid is placed in the special bottle and directly aerated without loss of body or flavor. The gas is so pure that it does not affect the most delicate wines.

Mineral Tablets and Fruit Syrups Furnished.

Pint bottles, \$1.50 upwards. Pint syphon attachments, 50 cts. Quart syphons, \$3.00 upwards. Pint SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 25 cts.

> All Druggists. Write for Booklet.

Quart SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 40 cts.

Compressed Gas Capsule Co., B'way & 25th St., N. Y. City.

W. & J. Sloane

Smith Wilton Velvet and Velvet Carpetings

in an infinite variety of color tones and designs. We have never offered a more comprehensive assortment of these standard and popular goods than we are displaying this

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as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point, with its connections not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost."

MB. BRYAN'S WARNING.

MB. BRYAN'S WARNING.

DEAF MUTE KILLED BY TROLLEY CAR.

Arthur Pinder Knocked Down and Run Over Near Bergen Beach.

Arthur Pinder, 13 years old, of 227 Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn, died in the Kings County Hospital early sesterday morning of injuries received on Sunday night by being knocked down and run over by a trolley car of the Nostrand avenue line at Shell road and East Seventy-sixth street, near Bergen Beach.

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the per cent. collected decreasing as the income takes, the its nation adheres to the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and the people have an easy and ready means of correcting all abuses, the tovernment will not need to be supported by a large, permanent army, of your very citizen will be ready to defend such a government from attack. The only domestic use for a large standing army is to suppores by force that discontent which should be cured by legislation.

To support a permanent army of 100 more requires approximately one-half as much money to nited States. How much cheaper it is to uplift people by the gentle and peaceful process of intellectual development than to blow them up with powder and dynamite.

The ISSUE OF IMPERIALISM.

Imperialism involves a departure from principalism involves a departure from principalism involves and elegantic for the schools. It was declared to be a self-evident truit it was veident to those who pleaded their lives to the maintenance of the Declaration of Independence, and it is evident still to those who are not blinded by the glamour of wealth and the gilttering promises of a colonial system. If all men are created equal and endowed with inalienable rights, it follows as a local system. If all men are created equal and endowed with inalienable rights, it follows as local and necessary sequence that government like ours can be constructed.

Do not allow yourselves to be deceived by those who question the capacity of this people or that people for self-government. Macaulay, in his essay on John Milton, points out the folly of attempting to prepare people for self-government by densying them the habit of laving it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their iran for month of the figure of the proposition that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their first to participate in their own government. "Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laving i APPEAL TO THE LABOR VOTE.

scribed to the decimant of the constraint of the presence of a law already enacted which makes subjects out of Porto Ricans, withdraws from them the guarantees of the Constitution, and asserts the power of the President and Congress to govern them, without their consent and tax them without representation—a power as unlimited and tyrannical as man ever asserted or exercised by any ruler in all the history of the human race. This doctrine has not yet been approved by the people: it furnishes the supreme question of the present campaign. In the presence of these perils the laboring man has a responsibility commensurate with his opportunity. Without a large percentage of the laboring vote no party can win in an election in the United States. The men who work for wages can, by throwing their votes on the one side or the other, determine the policy of this country. They need not march in parades; they need not adorn themselves with the insignia of any party, but on election day their signia of any party, but on election day their signia of any party, but on election day their signia of any party, but on election day their signia of any party, but on election day their signia of any party, but on election day their signia of any party, but on election day their signia of any party, but on election day their signia of any party, but on election day their signia of any party the destiny of this nation and either bring the Government back to its ancient landmarks or turn it into the pathway followed by the empires of the Old World.

WILL NOT SUPPORT BRYAN. Judge Duncan. One of Indiana's Best Known Democrats, Out for McKinley.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.-Judge William C. Duncan of Bartholomew county, one of the best know Democrats of the State, announced to-day that he would not support Bryan, but would do all he could to bring about the election of President McKinley. Judge Duncan has been active in Democratic politics for years and was twice elected to the State Senate, servand was twice elected to the state Senter, serving eight years as a member of that body. In
1894 he was chairman of the Congress Committee for the Fifth district and was a member
of the State Central Committee. He does not
believe in free silver nor does he believe that
imperialism is an issue, or anything but a
blind to catch votes.

Brooklyn Boy Drowned at Newburgh.

NEWBURGH, Sept. 3 .- On Sunday afternoon Hugh O'Neil, 8 years of age, residing on Grove street, Brooklyn, came here on the steamer Homer Ramsdell to spend a week's vacation. In the evening he went to the river to watch In the evening he went to the river to watch his friends enjoy a swim. When they were ready to leave the boy could not be found, and his uncie, James Tole, reported him to the police as missing, thinking he had straved to some other part of the city. This morning at an early hour George Nestell was fishing for crabs at the shipyard dock when he pulled up the remains of the lad. His people came here this afternoon to take the body home.

Judgs Stocker of Minne polic told the Postum Food Coffee was a Godsend to her. Postum Food Coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the confee was a Godsend to her. Postum Food Coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leaving been relieved after leaving the coffee was a Godsend to her leavi

trand avenue line at Shell road and East Seventy-sixth street, near Bergen Beach. The boy's
identity was not known until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Then his father, John Pinder,
visited the Morgue and identified the body. He
said the reason his son had not heard the gong
on the car was due to the fact that he was a
deaf mute. The body was taken to his home
last night. William Gordon, the motorman of
the car which ran the boy down, was alraigned
before Magistrate Voorhees in the Grant street
police court vesterday. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of homicide and was \$2,000 bail for further examination. nd was admitted in

KILLED IN THE AIR SHAFT. Eight-Year-Old Leaned From the Roof Calling for a Drink and Fell.

Eight-year-old Ma: Weinberg had just finished his dinner yesterday and had gone up on the roof of the four-story tenement at 152 Norfolk street in which the Weinbergs live, when he discovered that he was thirsty. Leanout over the air shaft he called to his sister to bring him a drink. The girl had bardly heard the boy's request when his body fell past the window. He fell to the bottom of the air shaft and was instantly killed.

The high pressure continued yesterday over the Atlantic States, but was diminishing. The winds along the coast were from the south, which kept the atmosphere warmer and somewhat sultry, although the breeze was from fresh to brisk. Low pressure regions and it was warmer in those districts. The weather was generally fair, except for a few widely scattered showers in the upper Lake section and the

In this city the day was fair, with a good, fresh, southerly breeze; average humidity, 67 per centbarometer, corrected to read to sea level. at 8 A. M.

The temperature as recorded by the official ther mometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the

street level, is shown in the annexed table: -Official- Sun's. | -Official- S 1900, 1899, 1900, 1900, 1890, 1890, 9 A. M.71° 71° 77° 6 P. M.78° 79° 12 M...53° 77° 80° 9 P. M.75° 75° 3 P. M.51° 80° 82°12 Mid. 73° 65° WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For District of Columbia and Virginia, fair to-day

and to-morrow; light south winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, showers or thunderstorms to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh south winds. For Maryland, fair to-day and to-morrow, preceded

by showers or thunderstorms this morning in north and west portions; light south winds. For New England, showers or thunderstorms and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; south to west winds. For eastern New York, showers or thunderstorms

-day; cooler in eastern and central portions; to-mor row fair; fresh south winds. For western Pennsylvania and western New York, generally fair to-day and to-morrow; variable winds be

FRIENDS HELP. St. Paul Park Incident.

"After drinking a cup and a half of coffee once a day I always felt languid and dull, having no ambition to get to my morning duties. Then in about an hour or so a weak, nervous derangement of the heart and stomach would come over me with such force I would frequently have to lie down.

"At other times I had severe headaches; stomach finally became affected and digestion so impaired that I had serious chronic dyspepsia and constipation. Mrs. H. A. Hober, for many years State president of the W. C. T. U. a personal friend, told me she had been greatly benefited by quitting coffee and using Postum Food Coffee; she was troubled for years with asthma. She said it was no cross to quit coffee when she found she could have as delicious an article as Postum Food Coffee.

"Another lady, Mrs. Mary Baker, of Red Wing, Minn, had been troubled with chronic dyspepsia for years and found immediate round on ceasing on fee and beginning Postum Food Coffee twice day, She was wholly cured. Mrs. Judge Stocker of Minneapoli, told me that Postum Food Coffee was a Godsend to her, of heart trouble having been relieved after leaving stomach finally became affected and digestion Postum Food Collect was relieved after leaving heart trouble having been relieved after leaving off coff e and taking Postum Food Coffee off coff e and taking Postum Food Coffee that